

FOR SALE.

1858. NOW READY. 1858.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1858.

WITH WHICH IS INCLOSED

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

(THE CHRONICLE ANNUAL ISSUE,

ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,123 with plates \$1.00,

SMALLER EDITION, pp. 752. \$1.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS of, and Descriptions for

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De Ladies' Directory JAPAN.

De Military Forces NAGASAKI.

De Chinese Hong KOK (Hilo).

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PAKHOI Tokio.

Hokkaido Yokohama.

Kwantsow Nigata.

Shantung Hidaka.

Tsinan.

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Takao Iloilo.

Tsinan Sarawak.

Tamsui Lubuk.

Kelingung British North Borneo.

Fookow. Corregidor CHINA—

Wenhow. Sagon.

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Kiaukiang Quinkin.

Hankow Hualing.

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Tsinan. Bangkok.

Peking. SINGAPORE SETTLEMENTS.

Port Arthur. Singapore.

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COREA—

Soul. Johor.

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Port Hamilton. Selangor.

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British. French.

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Douglas & Co. Miscellaneous Const.

China Met. S. N. Co. Steamers.

The LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of

TWELVE THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED, AND

EIGHT SIX FOREIGNERS

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest order, the initials as well as the surnames being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly re-engraved in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF THE PORT OF CANTON.

PLAN OF THE CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

This issue contains the New Scale of Hong Kong STAMP DUTIES, also tables of COURTS FEES and other published.

THE APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is constantly required by residents and those having commercial or political relations with the countries embraced within the scope of the CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too many to enumerate in an advertisement, but include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA.

Great Britain, 1842

Tientsin, 1858

China, 1858

France, Tientsin, 1858

Convention, 1860

Tientsin, 1858

United States, Tientsin, 1858

Additional, 1869

Port, 1869

German, Tientsin, 1861

Peking, 1860

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain, Netherlands

United States, Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM

TREATIES WITH ANNAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

Treaties with CHINA

Chinese Siam

Japanese Corea

LEGAL

Orders in Council for Government of H. B. M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1865, 1877,

1878, 1881

Rules of H. B. M. Supreme and other Courts

in China and Japan

Treaty of Amur Fees

Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong

Admiralty Rules, Hongkong

Foreign Jurisdiction Act

Decretals for the Consular Courts of United

States in China

Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai

CHINESE PASSENGER ACT

China Siam

Customs and Duties Seizure, China

for the first ports of China, Philippines, Siam, &

Photographic Regulations

HONGKONG

Charter of the Colony

New Rule of Legislative Council

&c., &c., &c.

The Treaties between France and China, 1858,

and France and Siam. Additional Article to

Chancery Convention, together with many other

treaties, have not appeared in previous issues.

Ordinary may be sent to *David Price*, where it is published, or to the following Agents—

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Daily Press Office, January 1858.

INTIMATION.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ALL
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GOODS
are now being sold off at
REDUCED PRICES.
BONBONS and CRACKERS,
in great Variety.
ORNAMENTAL BOXES.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
CRYSTALLISED FRUITS,
AND
PURE CONFETIONERY,
of all kinds.
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1858.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and sent to individual persons.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour no copy will be supplied.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1858.

POSSIBLY it may be the case, as the Colonial Treasurer says, that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred do not take the very slightest interest in the question of the Newspaper Bill; but few, we think, will accept the bill.

Very important acts are committed in a very brief space of time, and when questions of principle are involved the consideration of time does not enter into the essence of the matter at all. The objections to the Test Act were not considered less sound because the time involved in the taking of an oath is trifling. In the same way the length of time it may take for a publisher to make a declaration before the Registrar does not touch the question whether it is necessary such declaration should be made.

We have always understood the practice with reference to libels appearing in newspapers to be this: that proceedings are first instituted against the ostensible printer or publisher or both, and that they then have the option of either disclosing the name of the real culprit or of accepting the responsibility themselves. Under this practice the public enjoys much greater security than it will under the new Ordinance and pending the introduction of the English law. We are arguing the matter now purely from the objective and not the subjective point of view. It may be some little inconvenience to the temporary publisher to have to go to the Supreme Court to register himself, but it is of the utmost importance that he should be compelled to do so.

The following note appears in the commercial intelligence of a London paper.—The French Government has coined a new dollar for circulation in the East, but its deficiency in fineness (371 grains) soon became apparent to the astute natives, and they reverted to the Mexican dollar in weight, size, and fineness. The superfluous, however, is different, and this it is which inspires the criticism. By those who know the Chinese language, it is evident that the Chinese dollar is not worth more than the New York dollar.

The business which was brought before Mr. Stephens for disposal at the Police Court yesterday was of an unusually light character. There were but few cases on the charge sheets, and not one of them was of sufficient importance to be worth reporting.

Unlicensed hawking, assault, street gambling, obstructions, and cracks firing, with one case of drunkenness and two brother offences, made up the list. The quantity for fines or arrests incurred by the police force in the last month is about £100.

The Chief Justice said that the bill had been passed merely for the purpose of being repealed. This seems rather strange proceeding certainly; but we can only suppose that it is intended as a sort of salvo to the permanent publisher.

The Attorney-General spontaneously remitted the injustice as alteration in the clause of the Bill determining the nature of the bond. This being done, the practical inconvenience remaining is, as we have said, trifling, though it may occasionally prove annoying.

But, admitting for the sake of argument, that registration is necessary to meet the objection of the newspaper Bill, we can only suppose that it is intended as a sort of salvo to the permanent publisher.

The Attorney-General urged his contention that the bill was not intended to affect the permanent publisher, but that it was intended to affect the temporary publisher.

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local authorities, and complained of the oppression of the taxation imposed under such circumstances, amounting in some instances to 120 taels a picul—or four times the import duty on the article. Other memorials made requisition that the Chinese Government should be prevailed upon to allow the removal of the restrictions which, by the obnoxious Rule 6 respecting trade and transit dues, are imposed on opium.

The dissatisfaction of the British mercantile community with the situation of opium taxes was nearly universal, and demands were made for remedial measures towards lessening the burden of taxation from which British-produced opium was suffering. These demands of the British merchants were ignored by Sir R. Alcock, and had no effect on the revision of the Treaty. Trade with China was at a standstill, and no opium was sent up the coast. Sir T. Wade, in his memorandum, viewed the recommendation of the merchants with apprehension, and they may then be considered as not having been improper or extraordinary, but as even legitimate. Sir Thomas Wade, commenting on the island estates, stated that he would consent to the levy of the half tariff duty proposed by Sir R. Alcock in his memorandum. After a long discussion, he voted that opium be declared an inland—actually in Manchuria—but throughout the empire—in the same manner as all other imports; and he adds, "I urge this concession regarding our option for one and the same reason, that trade and taxation will be regularized thereby." He then mentions that Lord Elgin objected to opium being included amongst the commodities we were to import under the general words "all articles." A further concession was made in view of opinion that the consumer will be morally none the worse if we become carriers of opium island, and that it would pay us to allow a more liberal rate of tariff duty"—doubtless alluding to the proposal import duty of 50 taels suggested by Sir R. Alcock—"or transit dues or both, were this made a condition of a right to carry opium inland." It should be mentioned that the increase of 10 per cent. in opium duties for the revised treaty would be compensated for by certain concessions to British Trade on the part of the Chinese Government; and as Sir T. Wade mentions nothing specially about the increase of duty, it may be assumed that he acquiesced in it provided his own recommendations regarding opium were carried into effect, and that it was on the side of some changes in the mode of dealing with opium, provided some favourable advantage accrued from it to British trade.

How the proposed increase of opium duty from 30 to 50 taels was initiated is not clear. In a communication to the Tsung-li Yamen, 5th September, 1885, Sir Rutherford Alcock suggested that opium was an article of luxury which might be considerably increased in duty, so as to diminish its consumption, and so probably diminishing in any considerable degree the demand or consumption; but he prudently added that any such increase would probably be strongly resisted by the Governments of all countries interested in the trade with China, unless it could be shown that they would obtain some compensating advantage of a very undoubted character and fully equivalent in value to what the proposed increase would entail. This suggestion was adopted, and a uniform rate of five per cent. ad valorem.

The Prince (Kau) now wishes to increase the duties on tea, silk, and opium, and to fix all other dutiables at a uniform rate of five per cent. ad valorem." The Prince's suggestion is either to double the duties on tea, silk, and opium, leaving the other rates unaltered, or to increase the duties on tea, silk, and to fix all other rates at an ad valorem rate of five per cent."

Sir R. Alcock, in a letter to Lord Stanley, 6th December, 1885, No. 78, summing up all that had been discussed and proposed referred to the revision of the Treaty, says, "The following may be taken as the basis which the Yamen are disposed to assent to for a revision of the Treaty: to agree to fix on an average of five per cent. if the British Government desire to do so, the duties being doubled on tea, silk, and opium."

The doubling of the duty on opium was not assented to, but the increase conceded will 20 taels a chest, or equivalent to Tls. 1,400/00 a year on 70,000 chests imported at that time—a very substantial addition to the Chinese revenue. It was at this time also stipulated that opium was to be dealt with in accordance with the principles of the "Ceded Box," which was to be the scene of the publication of his last long novel. This story is called "Living or Dead," and was written specially for the *Bristol Times* and *Mirror* at a cost of £10,000. The plot is a very sensational one and the mystery suggested by the title is exceedingly well sustained.

At a recent reception held by Baroness Derngate, Mrs. Patti sang the "Fitter Arie," from "Das Jäger," after having excused herself from pieces. At its close a small old lady stepped up to her and said, "For fortiori none can equal you, but Mozart seemed hurried to me in your interpretation. Now, that you may not fancy I speak of your singing as the blind man of colours, I will aviation my avian: Jenny Lind Goldschmidt." M. Patti was greatly delighted by this compliment, but quickly replied, "I know you were once a colorist, a singer. Grandfather used to speak of you. After this reply Jenny Lind returned to her place at the hostess' side without another word."

"In her days of maidhood," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to Mme. Griselda, "she was a twin in a Russian family, whose feminine beauty was like some ideal, expressive of the purest and most perfect. This girl, however, was a real beauty, and was ordered to Moscow. Plans to perform a grand tour, which she refused, whereupon she formed, flying into a rage, declared that if she did not obey her instantly she would have her dogged by her servants. The teacher replied with perfect composure: 'I have it done, thoroughly, to the last detail, for if I do not under the lash, I will proclaim your savagery to all the world.' The pertinacious pupil insisted, and the teacher, who felt his finger in a place so remote, lost in time in flying from the place."

Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the farmers posted each other in the windows to get in. One Mr. H. H. Patti, a tea merchant, flew to perform a similar service, which she refused, whereupon she formed, flying into a rage, declared that if she did not obey her instantly she would have her dogged by her servants. The teacher replied with perfect composure: "I have it done, thoroughly, to the last detail, for if I do not under the lash, I will proclaim your savagery to all the world." The pertinacious pupil insisted, and the teacher, who felt his finger in a place so remote, lost in time in flying from the place."

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The opening of coal mines would have been so entirely in favour of the Chinese inland revenue and of no little advantage to British trade, that it is not surprising that the other dispositions that British interests would have suffered from the increased duty on opium, and was therefore beneath consideration.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Chung, the Chinese giant, put \$25,000 in an Australian gold mine and lost it.

The final effort to settle the Dilks scandal has failed, and the bearing of the case has been fixed for January 29.

The death is announced at Naples of the once celebrated tenor, Mirto, whose performance in Bellini's opera, "Il Pirata," made the young composer more than half a century ago, made the young composer all the more famous. Mirto must have been over 80 years of age.

Ardalio Avellino Coreses, the new Peruvian Dictator, is of mixed Spanish, American, and Indian blood. His father was a Chilean, his mother a Portuguese mixed blood. He has been in the army for twenty years and received a fine military education in German and French engineering schools.

Portugal claims to have the largest grapevine in the world. It is growing in Ova, and has been bearing since 1892. Its greatest yield was in 1885, when 200,000 lbs. were produced, or 163 gallons of wine. It covers an area of 5,315 square feet, and the stem at the base is six and one-half feet in circumference.

Broadstreet has classified a list of the boycotts for the last two years. There were 235 boycotts begun, including 41 against Chinese and 45 against Indians. The boycotts obtained 29 cases, including 15 Chinese and 40 Chinese cases. They admit losing 24 cases, including 10 newspapers and 1 Chinese. There are 114 cases still on.

Dr. von Gellrich, who has been greatly troubled with insomnia, tells of the method which he has found effective for two years in curing it. It consists in bandaging one eye up to the knee, with several layers of wet cotton, and covering those with a sheet of waterproof cloth. This procedure dilates the vessels of the head, induces sleep.

As instances of the extravagance of early American humour, Lover mentions the man who was so swift in his running round a tree he caught sight of his own back. Another was so vigorous that he never noticed but threw a somersault. A third was so thin that it took two pairs of eyes to see him.

"Wonder where Splashon got the big words he uses so plentifully in his writings?" "Out of the dictionary, of course." "That accounts for it. He used three words in ten lines, the other day, of which I did not know the meaning. I went to the dictionary, but they weren't there. Probably, as you suggest, Splashon had taken them."

An old Scotch lady was told that her minister used not; she disbelieved it. Said one: "Go into the gallery and see." She did so, and ate the wine and grapes. After a few moments she said, "I don't understand his reading on the last page, but said, 'But I will not engrave.' The old woman called out from her lofty position: 'Ye cannae, ye cannae, for your paper's give out!'

A polite stranger in a railway station said to an old gentleman who had just accidentally killed his parrot, "Sir T. Wade, in his memoirs, viewed the recommendation of the merchants with apprehension, and they may then be considered as not having been improper or extraordinary, but as even legitimate. Sir Thomas Wade, commenting on the island estates, stated that he would consent to the levy of the half tariff duty proposed by Sir R. Alcock in his memorandum. After a long discussion, he voted that opium be declared an inland—actually in Manchuria—but throughout the empire—in the same manner as all other imports; and he adds, "I urge this concession regarding our option for one and the same reason, that trade and taxation will be regularized thereby." He then mentions that Lord Elgin objected to opium being included amongst the commodities we were to export under the general words "all articles."

"After a further conference, I have no objection that opium be declared an inland—actually in Manchuria—but throughout the empire—in the same manner as all other imports; and he adds, "I urge this concession regarding our option for one and the same reason, that trade and taxation will be regularized thereby." He then mentions that Lord Elgin objected to opium being included amongst the commodities we were to export under the general words "all articles."

Another remarkable proof of the efficacy of Sir Pasteur's discovery of a cure for hydrocephalus is furnished by the case of three children of Toussaint, near the Belgian frontier. All were bitten by the same dog, and there was a great discussion among the townspeople whether to send the children to M. Pasteur or not. Finally a compromise was reached. The child that had been the most severely bitten was sent to M. Pasteur, and the other two were bitten slightly, remaining at home. The child of all three had been thoroughly antisepticed immediately after the bites were inflicted. The two children that stayed at home died of rabies while the one which was treated by M. Pasteur is alive and well.

There is in London a salt-styled literary man, who is remarkable for his indifference to soap and water. A young lady was very much disgusted on being asked if there was any truth in the rumour that she was engaged to be married to him. "Accept his hand," said the lady, decisively, "and epigrammatically—accept his hand!" Why? I would not shake hands with a man of whom I have heard so little, nor with a previous owner of Turkish baths on his part, and a subsequent owner on mine."

Dickens and Lau Ismar—the author and artist—were dining together, when a servant entered and saluted, "If you please, Sir Elwin." "What did you order a boy?" The horror of Dickens might be imagined—the gardens of the Zoological Society not being far off—but, as usual, the family thus being broken up and separated for fear that the woman would be called a prostitute, and the master authorities wished to know whether Sir Elwin desired—so he frequently used to—dig up the carcass, before it was buried.

A telegram in an American paper dated London, December 29th, says:—Mrs. Marie Rose appeared in "Oscar" at Bedford late night. A "mister," who by some means had gained an entrance to the passage leading to the prima donna's dressing room, made his way to a window looking into the room and began to yell, "White whale from the Arctic!" With a start, Mrs. Rose, who was a young child, ran to the door and burst out to the garden. There was a most painful scene recently in the market-place at Biel, a town near Berna, where, in spite of the heartrending entreaties of a widowed mother, her four young children, ranging from two to ten, were "placed" for a year to the highest bidder by the public auction. The child thus being broken up and separated for fear that the woman would be called a prostitute, and the master authorities wished to know whether Sir Elwin desired—so he frequently used to—dig up the carcass, before it was buried.

A telegram in an American paper dated London, December 29th, says:—M. de la Rosa, a young and athletic young man, who administered to the intruder a severe thrashing and then threw him headlong out of the passage-way.

Poor Hugh Conway must have worked very hardly during the last two years of his life if only one judge from the extraordinary number of stores public and private was able to determine what he had been reading at all, however, and it is appropriate that the author of the "Ceded Box" should be the author of this novel. This story is called "Living or Dead," and was written specially for the *Bristol Times* and *Mirror* at a cost of £10,000. The plot is a very sensational one and the mystery suggested by the title is exceedingly well sustained.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	T. J. Alderton	Hongkong	B. & C. S. N. Co.	On 16th inst. at 4 P.M.	
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Stanley (str.)	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th inst.	
LONDON, AND HAMBURG	McAlpin (str.)	Hongkong	Jardine Matheson & Co.	On 14th inst.—Daylight	
MADEIRA AND PORTUGAL	Owen (str.)	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quiet despatch.	
MALACCA VIA SAGON, &c.	Djannah (str.)	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 2nd inst. at Noon.	
SAN FRANCISCO VIA YAHAMA,	City of Sydney (str.)	Hongkong	Messengers Maritime	To-morrow at 3 P.M.	
SAN FRANCISCO	Oceanic (str.)	Hongkong	P. M. S. Co.	On 3rd inst. at 3 P.M.	
SAN FRANCISCO	Wessex	Hongkong	O. & G. S. Co.	Quick despatch.	
SAN FRANCISCO	Aruguda	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.	
NEW YORK	E. O. Day	Hongkong	McAlpin & Co.	Quick despatch.	
VICTORIA, B.C., &c.	Hoek	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.	
PORTLAND, OREGON	Aldan-Brown	Hongkong	McAlpin & Co.	Quick despatch.	
PORT DARWIN	George	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.	
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS	Coloma	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.	
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, &c.	Whampton (str.)	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst. at 4 P.M.	
YAHAMA	Sunatra (str.)	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst. Daylight	
YAHAMA	Uganda	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst. Daylight	
YAHAMA	Uganda	Hongkong	P		

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CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.

The Finest FLOUR in the Market is Stark & Co's well known, best-roller made "DRAGON EXTRAS."

STRENGTH AND COLOUR UNSUPERPASSED TRY US.

[120]

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A MAPLED INLAID COLLENDER STANDARD TABLE.

BILLIARD TABLE.

STYLE IMPERIAL. SIZE 4 ft by 9 feet.

COLLENDER CUSHIONS. Complete with all FIXTURES.

The TABLE is quite new and is still un-

Packed. Apply to

DORABJEE & HUNG KEE,

Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1886. [121]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOONS SHERRY, PORT,

CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE,

HUGO'S BOURGUNDY,

BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, TOOLS & MOWERS,

SCALES, BICYCLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.

Apply to

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [121]

FOR SALE.

A BLACK AUSTRALIAN HORSE,

Goes in SNOD, AND DOUBLE HARNESS,

AND SEVERAL MILK COWS.

Apply to

A. B.

Care of this Paper.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1886. [122]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE MONOPOLE,

—HEIDSIECK & CO.—

HONGKONG, 5th November, 1885. [123]

INTIMATIONS.

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The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European Agents.

On First-class Godowns.

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On Contractors in India at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

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